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From the flowery groves of the Southle And the fields of cotton and can To the wonderful lakes of the Northland, And the pine-clad hills of Maine.

Brave men are dwelling by thousands Who once were so hot to stay, When some wore the blue of the Union. And others confederate gray.

The passions of war have subsided Its batreds have gone with the past, And now like an army of brothers They all come together at last.

They follow a man who in battle, Was bravest among the brave, \$1.1 who, when she fighting was

With him are his war tried soldiers, And those that he faced in the fray; The mer, who were blue are for Hancock With those who have worn the gray For peace and the perfect Union;

For brotherhood over the land, They are forming shoulder to shoulder, Now, "Down with all thoughts of disunion !" Say those who have worn the gray,

The blue-coated veterans say. They rally for peace and for union, And who shall dare say them may? They rolly in blue for Hancock,

For Hancock they rally in gray.

"Away with all sectional feeling !

TRESPASSES ON U.S. LANDS.

The following instructions have been received at the U. S. Land Office of this

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1880. GENTLEMEN:- I have to direct your attention to the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, entitled "An act relating to the public lands of the United States," of which a copy is appended.

Section I provides that when any This is equal to 30 Us the best lands of the United States shall have been entered, and the Government price paid therefor, neither criminal nor civil suits or proceedings shall be had or further maintained for or on account of certain trespasses therein specified. This is my FAVORITE Dip be

CURES SCAR and can as The first proviso to this section restricts its application to trespasses, &c., to date prior to March 1, 1879.

> This section extends to such trespass ers the privilege of paying for the land upon which the offenses were so committed, at the prices per acre for which, under the law in force at date of payment, the lands could be sold. This privilege of purchase is not confined to lands subject to private entry, but extends to any lands-not mineral-subject to disposition under general existing laws. This section cannot be construed to permit a party who falls within the class of offenders named to enter the land if the valid claim of another person shall have attached prior to his applica-

tion to purchase and is still subsisting. Whenever application shall be made to purchase under this section you will require the same to be presented under oath of the applicant, giving a full and detailed statement of all the facts upon which he bases his claim to purchase. Such sworn statement should be corroborated by the affidavits of credible witnesses, and you will thereupon forward all the papers in a special letter to this office allowing no entry until so directed

Each subscrieer will be presented with several verieties of Rare and Valuable TREE, VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, equal invalue to the subscription Under section 2, duly qualified per-Remittances by Draft, Postoffice Order, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and Registered Letter, at our risk. sons who, prior to June 15, 1880; entered, under any of the homestead laws, lands properly subject to such entry are permitted to obtain title by paying the NO PATENT, NO PAY. Government price, less the fee and commissions paid at date of original entry.

When homestead entries made prior to June 15, 1880, have been attempted to be transferred by bona fide instrument in writing, the persons to whom such transfers were made are likewise author ized to obtain title by like payment and with like deductions of fees and commissions. In allowing entries of the firstnamed class you will require proof that the party was twenty-one years of age; had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and was in other respects entitled to make the entry.

In permitting entries by transferees, you will require the instrument in writ-BLUE MOUNTAIN STATION. All orders left with Saling & Reese, J. E. Jones of F. M. Panly at Weston, or Cook & Irvine, Center the will receive my prempt attention. be attempted, and the proper execution hope it will become law.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY FOR HANCOCK. of the law will largely depend upon your vigilance and discretion. In cases wherein you entertain a doubt of the propriety of allowing the application to purchase, you should refer all the papers to this office, with a full statement of facts and your opinion.

Under the proviso to this section you are specifically instructed to allow no entry which interferes with an entry of the land under the homestead hws made subsequent to the original entry on which application is made to enter under section 2; and if the land was embraced in a prior entry at date of such homestead, the section is inoperative, inasmuch as in that case the land was not properly subject to entry. The application to purchase must likewise be rejected, if at date of the original homestead entry a prior claim which has not been abandoned or forfeited existed under any

I do not construe this section as intending to permit the parties named as conditional purchasers to make entry of tracts to which adverse legal rights have attached prior to date of the act,

The third section reduces to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre the price of any lands which were subject to ordinary private entry at two dollars and fifty cents per acre at the date of the approval of the act, having been doubled in price by reason of the grant of alternate sections for railroad purposes, and which were put in market at that price prior to the 1st of January, 1861. Lands which have not been put in market for sale at ordinary private entry at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, or which were so put in market subsequent to the 1st of January, 1861, are not changed in price by this section. You will carefully observe the rule, as to price, thus introduced. By reference to your official records, it will be in your power to ascertain the facts with regard to any lands from which to decide as to its applicability to them. In case exhibit the facts by correspondence with this office.

You will further observe that, under section 4, none of the provisions of this act apply to mineral lands, and that no person is entitled to the benefit of any provision of the entire act who falls within the inhibition named in this sec-Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON, Commissioner.

The subject of caring for the insane is a question of no small importance. For many years they have been kept by Dr. J. C. Hawthorne of East Portland under a contract with the State. At every meeting of the Legislature there has been an attempt made to change this method. The question of building a state asylum is now again before the people's repre sentatives. The plea usually urged is that the state could keep those unfortunates at a much less expense than by giving the contract to a private individual. When we compare the amount of money appropriated for this purpose with the expense of State institutions, and add the cost of building a suitable asylum, the economy of a change is not very apparent. With the manner in which the nsane are now kept we have never heard any complaint. This much cannot be said of institutions belonging to the State. good legislation to let well enough alone.

A bill to regulate the practice of mediat Salem. We have not learned the provisions of the bill but we hope that they are simple, and if they become law, will present no loophole through which their violators may pass with impunity. Al most every state in the Union has such homestead right, to be filed, togeth- important question. Since the passage er with the best evidence attainable of of such a law in California our State has the bong fide character of the transfer, been flooded with quacks, who could not including the affidavit of the party who receive the sanction of the State Medical seeks to purchase. You will exercise all Board to carry on their pernicious pracpossible core in this matter, as it is not tice. If the bill will relieve the State of oil at all times, night or day, as a sure improbable that fraudulent entries will these pseudo Sons of Esculapius, we care for croup or spasm. Ask for it at rate threatens the balance of trade.

SO-CALLED REBEL CLAIMS.

The charge has been made by leading Republicans in Congress, and echoed by Republican newspapers, that the Democratic party proposes to pay all the socalled Southern claims. A deluge of claims for losses incurred by the Confederates during the war, it is asserted, will pour in upon Congress, and that body will empty the Treasury and bankrupt the country by appropriating the money necessary to pay them. By careful figuring they demonstrate that the payment of these imaginary claims will wreck the financial and industrial interests of the North, and that the South itself will go down in the common bankruptcy and ruin that will follow this wild extrava-

Just why a Democratic Congress, and a Democratic chief magistrate should wish to ruin and destroy the industries of the people, these alarmists do not ex-

In the catalogue of these imaginary claims which the Republicans assert will be settled by a Democratic Congress are claims for all the slaves that were emancipated during the war, and for all losses incurred in aid of the rebellion by the Confederate states and the people of the

To show that there is neither sense nor sincerity in this vulgar clamor, it is only necessary to say, what is known to every intelligent man in the Republic, that all of these claims are forever barred by the Constitution of the United States. No man of any party, in any section of the country, desires to see them paid. They are impossible claums, without a single living "claimant" foolish enough to press them, and without a forum in which a single one of them can be adjudicated

The fourth clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is in the following words:

SEC. IV. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by aw, including debts incurred for payment doubt, you may correct your records to of pensions and bounties for services in surpressing insurrection or rebellion. shall not be questioned.

> But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any dept or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

By this amendment to the Constitution all such claims are removed from the domain of discussion, and any attempt to agitate the question of their possible payment becomes the trade of the demagogue alone. General Hancock in his letter of acceptance expressly declares this and the other Constitutional amendment inviolable in the following words:

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the government of the United States. .

The members of the Oregon Legisla ture met at Calem on the morning of the 13th instant, and proceeded to a temporary organization immediately. In the Senate, C. W. Fulton, of Clatsop Coun-Whatever gain might accrue from a ty, was made temporary Chairman, and change of the present system in a finan- in the House, C. P. Yates, of Multnecial point of view, it is certain that the mah, was made temporary Speaker. patients will never be better kept. It is Committees on Credentials were appointed, who reported in the afternoon, when the Senate proceeded to a permanent or ganization by electing Mr. Sol. Hirsch, cine in Oregon is now before the Solons of Multnomah, President; J. C. Peebles, Chief Clerk; G. O. Holmes, Assistant Clerk; George Tatam, Sergeant-at-arms; James Acton, Doorkeeper. In the House, the permanent organization is as follows: Z. F. Moody, of Wasco, Specker; C. B. Moores, Chief Clerk; J. W. ing, by which it was sought to transfer thought it advisable to legislate on this Strange, Assistant Clerk; E. C. Hada-Laughead, Pages.

Oh, yes! You can rely on Webfoot McColl & Miller's.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1880,

There probably within twenty year has never been an impending Pre tial campaign so much in doubt as t present one. Both sides crow lustily t keep their courage up, while at the sa time both are equally apprehensiv Right here at the capital of the nation where there are so many office holders, it is difficult to get a fair expression of opinion-this for the reason that th "ins" want to stay in and the great maiority allow their feelings to run away with their judgment. For this reason in part there is the stiffest kind of confidence among the office holders that Gen. Garfield is going to be elected. Turning to that class who has held office under this and heretofore existing Republican administrations and been disposessed, there is the same biss in the opinion that a change is coming; that Hancock will be elected, and that the "outs," including this class will again be in. The Republican campaign committee does not regard Pennsylvania or Maine among the debatable states. There is confidence that both will give good Republican majorities, and that in Maine the majority of last year will be considerably augmented. The conceded debatable states are New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey. The Republicans do not feel at all uneasy about the Pacific slope states. Mr. Blaine is to go to California as soon as the Maine election is over, and his record on the Chinese question and his well known popularity in that section are counted upon to pull the electoral votes of all the slope states to the Republican column. This the Democratic committee or Democratic leaders do not concede. The debatable states claimed by the Democrats other than New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, are California Nevada and Oregon. It is in fact, in connection with these states, that during the Cincinnati convention the claims of Justice Field for the presidential nomination were urged on the ground that he was the only Democrat who could carry the Pacific slope states.

Mr. Joseph Nimms, Jr., chief of the bureau of statistics, has to-day given to the press his long-expected report on the commercial aspects of the proposed American Inter-Oceanic canal, The preparation of this report has involved an immense amount of labor, since it is based upon the commercial statistics of all the principal commercial nations of the globe. The result reached by Mr. Nimms will cause disappointment to the friends of the several canal projects, and the most interesting chapter of the report is the chapter on trans-continental railroads in determining the course of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, with respect to the routes by way of the Isthmus of Panama, by Cape Horn, or by rail across the continent, are freight charges, time risk, certainty of movement and facilities for distribution. The distance from San Francisco to New York by each of the three existing routes is as follows: Via Cape Horn, 13,610 miles; via the Isthmus of Panama, 5,260; across the continent by rail, 2,824. The average time required for the transportation of freights between San Francisco and New York by the above mentioned routes, is as follows: Via Cape Horn, (sailing vessels) 125 days; via Isthmus of Panama (steam vessels) 26; across the continent by rail, 20 to 25. The report is accompanied by sixty-one appendixes containing valuable statistical and other statements.

The large shipments of gold to this country and the heavy balance of trade in our favor during the past month, coupled with the prediction of Treasury officials that this condition of affairs is likely to remain unchanged during the present month, affords a cheerful outlook. An examination of the nature of the articles imported into this country, as shown by the last quarterly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics, demon strates a tendency which, if persisted in way, Seargeant-at-arms; T. A. Bacon, will soon destroy this balance of trade in Doorkeeper; Charley Cosper and L. our favor. The tables show an increase in that class of articles worn as luxuries which drain the country of money with out giving any return. During the-past four months this increase has grown to alarming proportions, and the present